

apparently both adult, from Newala, north of the Rovuma River, so we have no clue as to which of these two forms predominates in Nyasaland.

## 2. TOTANUS STAGNATILIS.

The Marsh-Sandpiper seems to be evenly distributed over the African Continent, in suitable damp localities, but is not very abundant there. It apparently migrates into Tropical and Southern Africa towards the end of August, to leave again early in April.

## 3. GALLINAGO MAJOR.

The Great Snipe is migratory like the preceding species, and ranges throughout South and East Africa. It might be best known to African ornithologists as the Short-billed Double Snipe, as the culmen measures about 2·5 inches, while that of its very near ally *G. nigripennis* measures about 3 inches. This is the character by which the two species may be most readily recognized.

## 4. COTURNIX DELEGORGUEI.

The single specimen is a female. The species ranges over the African Continent south of 15° N. lat., and has been procured on St. Thomas's Island, 200 miles from the West Coast, and also at Aden.

XIX.—*On a second Collection of Birds from Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.* By W. L. SCLATER, Director of the South-African Museum. *With Field-notes by H. F. FRANCIS.*

SINCE I wrote my previous article on this subject (see above, p. 111) I have received some further consignments from Mr. Francis, which contain examples of the following species.

I add Mr. Francis's field-notes, with his initials attached.

1. *CORVUS SCAPULATUS* Daud. : Sharpe, Cat. B. iii, p. 22.

“Female: iris smoky, almost black. Inhambane, 2nd October, 1898. This Crow is plentiful here, and very

destructive to the natives' crops, especially the ground-nuts, which they scratch up and devour."—H. F. F.

This is a well-known and widely-spread African Crow.

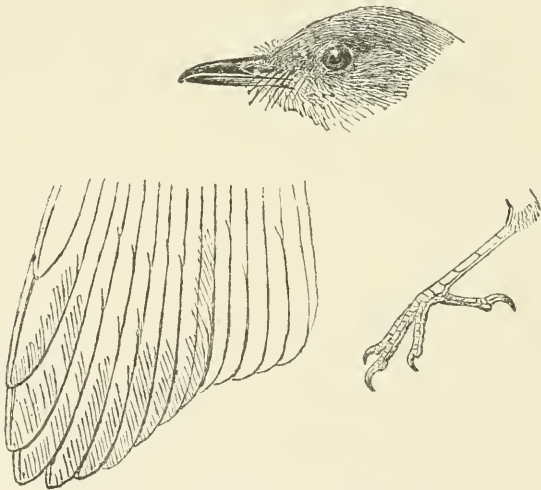
2. *COSSYPHA QUADRIVIRGATA* (Reichenow): Sharpe, Cat. B. vii. p. 43.

"Rufous-chested Flycatcher. Male: iris dark brown. This specimen was obtained, 9th October, 1898, in the thick bush, about twenty miles north of the Bay of Inhambane, near the coast. Its stomach contained one large grub, and remains of bees and other winged insects."—H. F. F.

This example agrees very well with the description given in the 'Catalogue of Birds.' The species appears to be rare and not to be represented in the British Museum. It is new to the fauna of South Africa. The original specimens were procured by Fischer at Kipini, in Witu, East Africa.

3. *XENOCICHLA DEBILIS*, sp. nov.

"Male. North of Inhambane, 10-10-98. Frequents thick bush. Stomach contained wings and legs of bees and other insects."—H. F. F.



Head, foot, and wing of *Xenocichla debilis*.

*Adult male.* Crown and back of neck deep ashy grey, slightly washed with olive-yellow; back and upper tail-

coverts yellowish green; wings and tail brown, washed, especially along the edges of the feathers, with yellowish green; sides of head leaden grey, slightly mottled with white; chin and throat white; breast more ashy white, streaked with sulphur-yellow side-margins to the feathers; under tail-coverts very pale ashy brown washed with sulphur-yellow; under surface of wings dark brown, with nearly all the coverts and broad inner edges to the quills pale sulphur-yellow. Total length 5·6 inches, culmen 0·55, wing 2·7, tail 2·8, tarsus 0·75. Bill dusky, with the greater portion and the keel of the lower mandible white.

The nearest ally to this apparently new species—as Capt. Shelley, who has examined the specimen, kindly points out to me—is *X. flavostriata* (Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vi. p. 100), which, however, is one-third larger and has a brown back. Other allied forms are, perhaps, *Andropadus marchei* Oust. N. Arch. Mus. (2) ii. p. 100 (1879), and *Xenocichla tenuirostris* Fischer & Reichen. J. f. O. 1884, p. 262. This species is the smallest of the genus. Dr. Reichenow of Berlin, to whom the specimen has been sent by my father for comparison, likewise agrees that it is undescribed.

4. *LAGONOSTICTA NIVEO-GUTTATA* (Peters) : Sharpe, Cat. B. xiii. p. 274.

“Male: iris blackish blue, round the eyelids a narrow line of bare skin of turquoise-colour. North of the port of Inhambane, 1st October, 1898. This bird is not uncommon; it frequents thick undergrowth, and apparently finds its food among the leaves on the ground, as it is generally seen scratching about there.”—H. F. F.

This is one of the species originally discovered by Peters in Mozambique. In the list of them given in my former paper (above, p. 111) the name was misprinted “*nigroguttata*.”

5. *SYCOBROTUS STICTIFRONS* Fisch. & Reichen. : Sharpe, Cat. B. xiii. p. 424.

“Male: iris dull wine-colour. North of Inhambane,

30th September, 1898. This Weaver-bird is found all over this district, wherever there is thick bush."—H. F. F.

This is also a species not hitherto recorded from anywhere south of the Zambesi.

6. *CENTROPUS NATALENSIS* Shelley : id. Cat. B. xix. p. 362.

"(a) Male: iris bright red. Inhambane, 2nd October, 1898. (b) Female: iris bright red; legs leaden coloured; feet slightly darker. North of Inhambane, 5th October, 1898. Very common. Its note is a long combined succession of *ku-ku-ku*'s, loud and full; it can be heard everywhere in the early mornings and afternoons, and very often at night too."—H. F. F.

This is a widely-diffused South-African species, extending north to the Zambesi.

7. *CEUTHMOCHARES AUSTRALIS* Sharpe : Shelley, Cat. B. xix. p. 403.

"Female: iris dark wine-colour. North of the Inhambane. 8th October, 1898. This species is not uncommon, but rather difficult to procure on account of its habit of keeping to the thickest bush."—H. F. F.

8. *GLAUCIDIUM CAPENSE* (Smith) : Sharpe, Cat. B. ii. p. 223.

"Female: iris bright yellow, pupil rather large and blue-black. North of Inhambane, 27th September, 1898. Native name here and in Gazaland 'Sikothlwan.'"—H. F. F.

XX.—*Additions to the List of Lower Yangtse Birds.*

By F. W. STYAN.

IN 'The Ibis,' 1891, pp. 316-359, 481-510, will be found a list of birds known to occur in the Lower Yangtse Basin, and in 1894, pp. 333-335, appears a short supplementary list: to these further observation has now added the following seventeen species, bringing up the total to 385 species (*Tringa subminuta* having been by mistake entered twice):—